

SUPPORT TO REGIONAL AQUATIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(STREAM)

COMMUNICATIONS PLANNING: A REVIEW OF POLICY AND COMMUNICATIONS

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Draft 7

**NACA
Bangkok
May 2001**

Executive Summary

As part of the early stages of planning STREAM strategies for communications, this review has been undertaken in order to:

- identify the key policy-making processes concerning aquatic resources and poverty alleviation
- review the objectives and strategies of key donors, projects and other stakeholders in influencing policy-making processes in order to meet sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation objectives
- review existing networking and dissemination strategies, and assess their impact on the policy-making process
- assess sources of information, the lessons learned and their impact on policy outcomes

This report presents a discussion of communications strategies to influence policy outcomes. It is based on a series of interviews with projects, NGOs and regional organisations to review current activities and assess the implications for STREAM of developing a communications strategy within a livelihoods framework.

The main message of the report is that in order to fulfil its guiding principles, STREAM must acknowledge that policy change is related to governance and civil society, and requires a broad range of partnerships and a broad range of voices in the policy-making arena.

Current understandings within the aquatic resources sector of policy processes are limited. Strategies are often based on assumptions of how policy processes work. Although there are many innovative approaches to communications, often involving networking among a broad range of partners, the role of communications in influencing policy outcomes is not always clear, with considerable difficulties in monitoring the impacts of many communications strategies.

Communication is interpreted in a variety of ways – including dissemination, exchange of information, co-ordination, networking, advocacy and awareness raising, and lesson-learning. There are opportunities for STREAM to work in all of these areas of communications, but with a greater concentration on more participatory approaches that allow for lesson-learning and networking, that in themselves are a mechanism for influencing policy.

In order to have some meaningful impact, it is essential that STREAM is able to add value to existing communications networks. It is therefore essential that STREAM is able to build on practical experience to generate lesson-learning and in order to do so that STREAM is involved in demonstration activities and pilot projects.

In order to best address the wide range of issues concerning poverty and aquatic resource management it is recommended that the main thematic focus of STREAM should be on:

- co-management

- small-scale aquaculture
- and Sustainable Livelihoods and governance

Over the coming weeks and months it is recommended that STREAM continue the process of consultation that has been undertaken including in this review, and to continue with a wider range of stakeholders.

In the spirit of supporting communications for policy outcomes it is essential that the process of consultation that has been undertaken during this review is continued in a participatory and inclusive manner. Due to the time restrictions several key actors have not been able to contribute to this report, although many of these are prepared to do so over the coming weeks. Feedback and regular contact with key actors is essential – if nothing else to clearly demonstrate STREAM's own communications capabilities.

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1. Introduction: Communications and Policy Outcomes for Poverty Alleviation and Aquatic Resource Management

This report is based on reviews of project documents and a series of interviews with projects, government institutions and NGOs conducted in May 2001. The review was considered necessary in order for STREAM to clarify understandings of policy processes and current strategies to influence policy outcomes, and the role of communications.

Specifically this review set out to:

- identify the key policy-making processes concerning aquatic resources and poverty alleviation,
- review existing networking and dissemination strategies, and assess their impact on the policy-making process
- assess the objectives and strategies of key donors, projects and other stakeholders in influencing policy-making processes in order to meet sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation objectives
- assess sources of information, the lessons learned and their impact on policy outcomes

As a result of this review it is now possible to make some recommendations on the thematic areas on which STREAM should concentrate, and also the types of communications strategies in which STREAM should be involved. This process of consultation and discussion has proved to be an important component STREAM planning that should be pursued further.

This report begins with a brief discussion of the main thematic areas in which STREAM should concentrate, and a framework for approaching communications strategies in order to influence policy according to STREAM guiding principles.

The introductory part of the report discusses the opportunities for STREAM within a thematic framework. The report is then structured around a series of summaries, supported by more detailed discussions in appendices.

The main body of the report continues with a discussion of current understandings of policy, and of communications strategies to influence policy outcomes. This is presented in reference to the objectives of this report as outlined above, and summarised in a table on pages 7-8. Issues relating more specifically to poverty, and the implications of STREAM's guiding principles are then discussed in section 4. This leads into a discussion of communications strategies within a livelihoods framework (section 5). Recommendations for STREAM are presented in section 6. Appendices deal with a further discussion of policy issues, and are followed with details of contacts during this review, and a provisional table of institutions and projects involved in a variety of relevant aquatic resource-related activities.

2. Entry Points for STREAM: Co-management and small-scale aquaculture in the context of livelihoods and good governance

After many years of diverse activity in aquatic resource issues in SE Asia, there are clear opportunities for STREAM to focus its area of activity, building on and supporting earlier experience and current initiatives. It is important for STREAM to recognise that current interests and the level of debate has moved on considerably within the last few years. As such there is now an excellent opportunity for STREAM to make an important and unique contribution.

The main issues can be summarised as follows (also presented in Box 1):

- The importance of aquatic resources in poor people's livelihoods is now more widely recognised, with a growing body of evidence. The issue for STREAM is how to ensure that these are central to development initiatives.
- Co-management of fisheries is now widely accepted by regional governments as the main means of fisheries management. However, interpretations of 'co-management' vary and do not necessarily address poverty alleviation issues. The opportunity for STREAM intervention is in how to implement co-management strategies that do address poverty alleviation.
- Technologies for small-scale aquaculture appropriate for poverty alleviation are now largely in place. Rather than technical research the need is now for responsive government institutions, effective targeting of poor people, and support for poor people to overcome the constraints to entry into aquaculture.

Box 1: Current Aquatic resource issues & STREAM opportunities

Current issues	STREAM Opportunities
The importance of aquatic resources in poor people's livelihoods recognised	How to ensure that development initiatives take this into account, and allow poor people to represent their own interests
Co-management recognised as the main management approach	How to implement co-management strategies that address secure the livelihoods of the poor
Small-scale aquaculture technologies now largely in place	How to support responsive government institutions, targeting & overcoming constraints to poor people's entry

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graph TD; A[Current issues] --> D[SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS & GOVERNANCE]; B[STREAM Opportunities] --> D;
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SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS & GOVERNANCE

At the same time there is growing discussion of Sustainable Livelihoods and also an emerging recognition of the connections between wider decentralisation and governance issues and aquatic resource management.

As Hoggarth et al (1999) note in their discussion of the policy implications of participatory management of commons fishery resources:

‘Whatever form it takes, however, the participatory management of common resources is fundamentally about governance. It is about who does or does not decide what rules will be applied to the exploitation of the resource and how those rules are implemented. It is unavoidably a political concept. Even where attempts are made to present it neutrally, in instrumental form, as a means of achieving greater effectiveness or efficiency, it still is founded upon a distribution of power. It perhaps implies a reform of that distribution of power, and in turn the process of participatory management will further shape the distribution of power. In this sense, a key element of the assessment of participatory management is establishing the existing ‘real’ structures of governance in the fishery....

When one introduces the question of poverty into the picture, the politics of governance and participatory management become all the more acute. If, as is conventionally the case, participatory management is seen as a way for the poor to participate in the management of the resource, then the challenge to the existing distribution of power is likely to be more substantial’ (p.100)

The need for responsive government institutions and extension services also implies good governance and a shift in power relations. By placing these issues in the framework of Sustainable Livelihoods and good governance it is possible to move the discussion on further. Rather than adopting mechanical and managerial understandings of policy processes and how they can be influenced through communications strategies, it is possible to address the inherently political dimensions of access to and control over resources, including the process of development planning. The issues are then in terms of civil society and power rather than merely dissemination of knowledge. This is a perspective that has not been so widely applied in aquatic resource management, although is increasingly being addressed in community forestry (R. Fisher RECOFTC pers comm). It therefore provides a valuable entry point for STREAM and a basis for drawing on a wide range of experience from a variety of sectors, and to support innovative networking and communications strategies.

3. A Review of Policy and Communications

This section summarises discussions held with a range of stakeholders regarding understandings of policy and communications strategies that are currently being adopted in order to influence policy outcomes (the discussion that follows is expanded in Box 2).

Policy-making processes in the region are complex, and often poorly understood¹. This is partly attributable to the nature of aquatic resource management that crosses many sectors, involving a wide range of equally complex institutions and

¹ It has not been possible to arrange meetings with some potentially useful contacts, particularly the Cambodia Development Resources Institute that should be able to provide a valuable insight into policy processes.

stakeholders, as well as complex political processes. However it is also clear that there has not been any concerted effort in the aquatic resource sector to analyse policy-making processes or partner institutions. Even though all projects consulted consider influencing the policy-making process to be a central component, the relationship between project strategies and policy outcomes is not always clear. Strategies are often based on assumptions of how policy processes work, even when intuitively it is felt that these assumptions are inappropriate.

Policy operates at many levels. The essentially political nature of development policy needs to be more fully appreciated – particularly when it is concerned with ‘co-management’ and poverty alleviation (cf. Hoggarth et al 1999). Policy concerning extension of proven technologies is more easily defined and perhaps less problematic. Monitoring and evaluation of impacts on policy is also limited. Perhaps the most articulate understanding of policy comes from those involved in advocacy (*policy issues are discussed in detail in Appendix 1*)

There is a wide range of aquatic resource initiatives in the region – as well as other initiatives addressing issues such as income generation, health and nutrition, community forestry, decentralisation and good governance, often working with rural people dependent on aquatic resources. Consequently there is a wealth of experience and information in the region, and elsewhere. However, co-ordination between these sectors is limited. Currently there is no single source of all this diverse information and experience, and no single platform for communication that stretches across this range. Many projects and institutions struggle with the demands of collating and disseminating their own information, and often personal contacts are the basis for exchange of information.

There is general consensus among all those interviewed that communications are central to activities. However, there are many different interpretations of ‘communications’. Communication is most frequently taken to refer to ‘information’ (*these issues are discussed in detail in section 5*). It is widely felt that although there is considerable wealth of information in the region, that it is not always readily available, or that it is not always available in the most appropriate forms. It is important to note that there is very little available in regional languages.

The ways in which information feeds into policy processes is not clear. There is considerable effort by projects in the region on developing data sets for policy makers, and supporting research activities and institutions. Without a strong strategic understanding of policy processes, and more institutionalised and participatory processes to information gathering, analysis and dissemination, the impacts on policy are likely to be limited.

There is consensus among those interviewed that lesson learning, based on practical, applied experience through well-focused field visits and workshops, with a range of partners from resource users to policy-makers, has the greatest demonstrable impact. There is a wide range of existing networks that have been established, with partnerships between government agencies, NGOs, community organisations and resource users. There is also considerable scope for facilitating lesson-learning

between current aquaculture initiatives and for better integrating small-scale aquaculture in poverty focused rural development.

There is growing recognition of the importance of socio-economic issues, particularly among government agencies and international projects, and widespread discussion of 'livelihoods'. The Sustainable Livelihoods framework would be a good rationale for involvement in a whole range of communications activities, co-ordinated between different partnerships operating at different, complementary levels.

The main issues arising from this review in relation to review objectives are summarised in the table below, and are discussed in greater detail in the following sections and appendices.

Box 2: Key issues arising from STREAM review

i) identify the key policy-making processes concerning aquatic resources and poverty alleviation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policy-making processes and institutions are complex and poorly understood • several different levels of policy – beyond policy statements • much attention on regional policy regarding water management & infrastructure development • identified need for lesson-learning re implementation of co-management & small-scale aquaculture • policy processes concerning poverty alleviation and aquatic resources cut across a wide range of sectors, involving a wide range of institutions • policy regarding the promotion of small-scale aquaculture is relatively easily defined • policy relating to management of public fishing resources is related to governance, and therefore more complex and 'political'
ii) review existing networking and dissemination strategies, and assess their impact on the policy-making process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in some cases there are existing networks include projects, NGOs, government departments, resource users (farmers groups etc), academic institutions, international organizations • some networking between projects, with much of it informal • consequently limited awareness of other relevant activities, particularly beyond the SE Asia region • poor cross-sectoral networking, even between sectors targeting poverty • impacts of existing networking and dissemination strategies on policy are unclear • communications processes that allow for effective representation and networking for poor resource users strengthen their influence on policy outcomes
iii) assess the objectives and strategies of key donors, projects and other stakeholders in influencing policy-making processes in order to meet sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • influencing policy is stated as being a component of all activities • much attention on regional policy regarding water management & infrastructure development • poverty focus varies, but a general increasing interest in livelihoods framework • aquatic resource management has tended to focus more on biological and technical issues, rather than management, extension and livelihoods • provision of information/data is a limited strategy to influence policy... • ...policy outcomes influenced by quality of argument, methods of communication and

<p>range of voices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the impacts of dissemination and information exchange on policy outcomes are difficult to monitor and evaluate, and attribute however, at the basin level there is growing recognition of the value of aquatic resources, and the likely costs of water management schemes including impacts on livelihoods more participatory, learning oriented strategies have the most impact for pro-poor strategies & and on policy-makers <p>partnerships with a variety of civil society institutions and processes are likely to have more impact on pro-poor policy</p>
<p>iv) assess sources of information, the lessons learned and their impact on policy outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in some ways it is felt there is a shortage of information - but also too much need for well-targeted, lesson learning communication strategies several influential and widely distributed journals including ICLARM NAGA, Catch and Culture (MRC), Watershed (TERRA), AARM Several websites devoted to aquatic resource issues and Mekong issues – but limited scope of internet media MRC represents a central source of information and an important influence on regional governments The Oxfam Mekong Initiative represents a well-balanced, wide ranging partnership with clearly articulated objectives for policy change, and strong linkages to resource users Important role of public media (particularly newspapers) in policy change in Cambodia

4. Poverty alleviation and promoting sustainable livelihoods: a discussion of the implications of STREAM's guiding principles

This section discusses the implications of placing poverty alleviation as the 'core business' of NACA and of STREAM adopting the guiding principles of:

- Securing effective participation and sustainable livelihoods - Aquatic resource management will be both appropriate and sustained if those whose livelihoods depend on aquatic resource use are fully involved in the definition of objectives and policies.
- Centrality of communications - Dialogue and collaboration amongst stakeholders develops increased awareness and skills for livelihoods support for and by poor people, and strengthens sustainable management of aquatic resources.
- Policy change – The active development of policies, institutions and processes that work for and include the poor is necessary to ensure sustainable and equitable management of aquatic resources.
- Open process and partnerships – an open process promoting collaboration and partnership among institutions and agencies in support of the livelihoods of poor people. STREAM will provide a platform for co-operation and an opportunity for more effective institutional collaboration towards common development goals that support poor people.

As the Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) framework becomes more readily accepted there is a greater understanding that:

- more effective participation of poor resource users in all stages of the policy-making process is not only a means for more effective development, but is a development objective in itself
- viewing poverty alleviation in a more holistic framework argues the need for more effective co-ordination between the aquatic resource and poverty alleviation sectors, and across other sectors

The Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) framework clearly has significant implications for communications strategies, in considering what should be communicated, the communications media to be used, by and to whom, and at what stages in the planning cycle. It also provides a wider understanding of poverty and vulnerability, in which the main issues related aquatic resources and poverty.

There are several inter-related issues concerning poverty and aquatic resources, many of which are currently being addressed. These can be summarised as follows:

- *Over-fishing* – although the most common explanation among many government agencies for threats to aquatic resource livelihoods, also the most contentious. Traditional approaches to fisheries management aim to control levels of effort according to a perceived ‘maximum sustainable yield’ (MSY). Despite doubts concerning methods of modelling fisheries, there are genuine concerns with increased effort – both in terms of numbers of fishers (and population increase), and increased volume and efficiency of gears (including illegal gears). Issues of establishing processes and institutions for monitoring and assessment of fishery resources, implementing conservation efforts, implementing fisheries legislation and creating alternative employment/livelihood opportunities.
- *Environmental degradation* – perhaps more than from over-fishing, threats to aquatic resources are identified as coming from loss of fish habitats and wider environmental change. In the livelihoods framework, the vulnerability of resource systems may be more to do with the political vulnerability of local management institutions and communities than with the biological properties of the resource system.
- *Water management schemes*. Perhaps the main form of environmental change and the greatest threats to aquatic resource based livelihoods in the Mekong region are from water management schemes with several large-scale water management initiatives planned for the region. There is considerable experience of the impacts of such schemes, including in terms of their likely livelihood impact. There is a growing body of knowledge on aquatic resources among a wider range of stakeholders that is contributing to reassessment of water management schemes. These threats are regional with the most severe impacts downstream of the proposed schemes, and those affected with limited voice.
- *Weak legislative framework* – evidenced in current reform process in Cambodia, and reviews of fishing lots. There is no legislation for co-management in the region, but useful experience from other sectors, particularly community forestry.

Wetland and coastal zone legislation and management issues are increasingly being addressed.

- *Poor implementation of fisheries legislation* – limited budgets and personnel of fisheries departments, as well as lack of legitimacy of government institutions and legislation, weak representation of poor resource users.
- *Weak government institutions* – including service delivery and extension. A main focus of efforts to influence policy outcomes through the development of capacity within government institutions. The roles and responsibilities of government institutions are often unclear, leading to conflict and competition.
- *Weak technical capacity of DOF* – particularly in poverty focused initiatives, extension, and community development. Previous capacity building in fisheries departments has been concentrated more on research capacity. Also a need for promoting less technical approaches, emphasising extension and livelihoods skills, as well as management capacity.
- *Lack of responsive government institutions* - further impeded by limited budgets, low salaries, lack of job descriptions and lines of responsibility. Severe personnel and budget constraints particularly at provincial and district levels. These issues are not yet being addressed, but are increasingly being identified.
- *Poor cross-sectoral co-ordination* – particularly between fisheries, environment, forestry, irrigation, agriculture, and industry. Some efforts have been directed towards this but the role of donors in addressing co-ordination should also be addressed.
- *Lack of access to and control over the resource base* – the issue that runs through all of the above. Lack of effective participation in the process of development and of partnerships between resource users and government institutions. Linked to governance.

There are several issues specifically concerning small-scale aquaculture, as well as the issues discussed above:

- The technologies of small-scale aquaculture systems appropriate for poverty alleviation are now largely in place. The main issue is therefore in terms of strengthening more effective delivery agencies, and responsive institutions, including developing better understandings of livelihoods in order to meet these extension objectives based on farmer led research, needs assessment etc.
- Effective targeting and support to overcome the constraints to entry into aquaculture is essential in order to reach poor people. Even with this emphasis on simple technologies for poor people, the beneficiaries of such interventions tend not to be the poorest of the poor, and many constraints to entry by poor people remain. Aquaculture interventions therefore need to be targeted and to be able to

provide the kinds of supplementary support that poor people require (for example, credit) that in turn requires more effective co-ordination across sectors.

- Further opportunities for entry by poor people through strengthening networks of producers, and breaking up the production cycle.
- Concern for environmental and biodiversity effects of introduced species, and the need for more effective health and environmental management.
- Small-scale aquaculture on its own might not be able to address poverty alleviation, but can be an important component of capture fisheries strategies – for example enhancement of water bodies, providing alternative incomes during closed fishing season – as well as a component of wider, integrated rural development strategies.
- There is limited awareness among government agencies and regional partners (including NGOs working in the poverty alleviation sector) of these small-scale aquaculture issues, or of the implications for extension.

The Sustainable Livelihoods approach offers a framework for addressing these diverse issues related to poverty alleviation and aquatic resources management.

5. Communications within a Livelihoods Framework

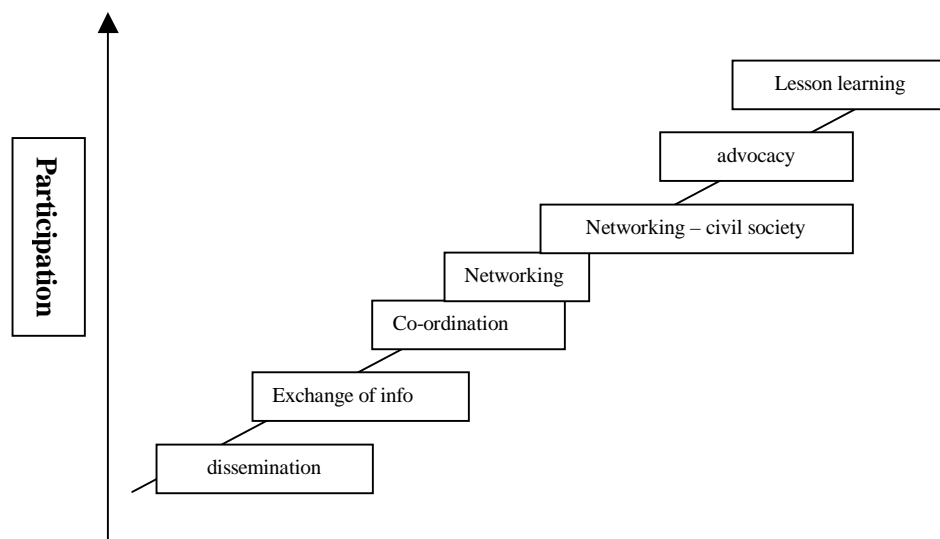
In order to be able to plan communications strategies it is necessary to unravel the range of interpretations of ‘communications’. Through discussions with stakeholders, including NACA TACs, it became clear that there are various understandings of what ‘communication’ means, including:

- Dissemination – of research findings, and project activities, largely between similar organizations. Considerable research in the region and beyond that has not been made adequately available. Impacts on policy are the most difficult to monitor.
- Exchange of information – limited mechanisms for regular exchange of information beyond reports, periodicals, and web-pages. Several sources of information across different sectors that would be of use to poverty alleviation efforts, for example, from World Food Programme concerning food scarcity and vulnerability. Other sources of socio-economic information not accessed. Need for more effective exchanges of information between policy-makers and resource users. Also a need for exchange of information between similar activities, often working in the same regions.
- Co-ordination – more effective communication in order to be aware of what other projects/institutions are doing, or what previous projects have done. More of an issue as there is more involvement in aquatic resource issues, with interest coming from diverse sectors. Significantly NGOs in Cambodia are becoming increasingly aware of the need for more strategic co-ordination of efforts, and the need to

support existing institutions and processes. This remains a central issue for donors.

- Networking – as a mechanism to secure more effective partnerships. Existing networks exist at many levels – between ministries, farmers, researchers etc, but with considerable potential for strengthening. Effective networks need to be focused on specific activities and areas of interest.
- Networking as a mechanism to strengthen civil society institutions and poor people's organization and representation. Some efforts towards this – but some projects do not appreciate the implications of such approaches, as it is not regarded as within the policy-making process. The significance of co-management issues does not appear to have been appreciated by decentralisation efforts, such as the SEILA programme.
- Consciousness/ awareness raising and advocacy – presenting evidence and arguments to policy makers, donors and other stakeholders, and generating interest through a variety of public media methods. Making people aware of their legal rights and providing mechanisms for them to represent themselves. Also raising awareness outside the region. This is either in the form of NGO initiatives, or of wider environmental campaigns.
- Lesson learning – sharing of practical experience through task oriented activities, based on experience of ongoing activities for example, through interactive forum, workshops, field visits, exchange visits. Overwhelmingly considered by interviewees to be the most effective approach to communication, and influencing policy.

To some degree it can be said that there is a relationship between increased participation in communications strategies and the impacts on policy outcomes as represented in the diagram above.



These approaches to communications are not mutually exclusive. Moving along the scale is likely to be both more participatory and to have more easily identifiable impacts on policy outcomes. Opportunities for STREAM communications activities can be summarised as follows:

Box 4: Key Objectives - to increase co-ordination across sectors and ensure more effective participation of poor resource users

Types of communication	Examples of Current initiatives	Entry points for STREAM
Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly identified for more effective dissemination, well targeted and to a wider audience Main media for dissemination are in Catch & Culture (MRC), NAGA (ICLARM), AARM (AIT-AOP), Aquaculture Asia (NACA) Several web-sites already operational – for example, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of previous research experience – viz DFID research (examples) Dissemination of current activities across different sectors – particularly between poverty alleviation and aquatic resource management sectors Dissemination of experience from outside the region – particularly from areas of DFID experience Dissemination of DFID Sustainable Livelihoods material
Information exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly identified need for more effective information exchange Personal contacts are often the main basis for contact – and as such tend to be unreliable, and incomplete In order to ensure more clearly identified impacts on policy outcomes, need well targeted and well presented information, and a wider network for exchange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting exchange of information across a wider range of ARM, poverty alleviation, livelihoods, common property resources, and governance Establishing means of exchange between similar projects and programmes Facilitating exchange of information from and between policy-makers and resource users Risk of information overload unless well targeted and accessible STREAM must be able to add value rather than merely exchange existing information Web sites and email circulars Field visits, workshops, exchange visits based on demonstrations
Co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordination within sectors is often weak with several projects unaware of the existence of similar projects, even when with the same 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordination between aquaculture activities within DOF, and strengthen small-scale aquaculture and aquatic resource management planning within decentralisation initiatives (such as SEILA) Co-ordination between projects

	institutional partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordination across different sectors is particularly weak • TCU • Donor meetings • MRC National Mekong Committees • NGO Forum as a mechanism for NGO co-ordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordination between donors
Networking	Several innovative networks already exist for example, AOP Nursing networks, Scale etc Risk in spreading the reach of overwhelming existing capacity and resources NACA ??	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting networks of projects and institutions • Networking of project managers with similar and overlapping interests • Networks of small-scale producers – such as seed & fingerling producers • Networking of community based organisations
Networking for civil society	NGO Forum SCALE Several NGO Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to community based organisations, farmers and fishers organizations • Support the role of resource users in monitoring and assessment of resource base, and providing an institutional mechanism for co-ordination with local and national policy makers • Support to watershed management institutions – including downstream, and cross border networks • Support linkages between policy-makers and resource users
Awareness	Oxfam USA – Mekong Initiative TERRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for public media campaigns – including through radio, newspapers, and TV • Lobbying with international donors – particularly concerning large-scale water management initiatives
Lesson learning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to programme activities, particularly case studies and on-farm trials as the basis for learning initiatives • Field & exchange visits and focused workshops with clearly identified outputs

6. Recommendations for STREAM Communications Planning – lesson learning

It is important for STREAM to follow this type of discussion and to consider to what extent the communications strategy proposed within STREAM is in response to a perceived problem of:

- i. A lack of information
- ii. Too much information – but not well targeted and presented
- iii. A lack of experience or need for further lesson learning

- iv. Networking – and for what overall purpose
- v. Institutionalising communications networks

Drawing on the earlier discussion of poverty issues related to aquatic resources, it is possible to summarise the main areas of current activities, and to present possible entry points for STREAM in Box 3.

Box 3: STREAM Communications Opportunities to address poverty alleviation

Key poverty alleviation & aquatic resource management issues to be addressed	Examples of key current activities	Opportunities for STREAM
access to and control over aquatic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting establishment of community based resource management • Supporting networks of local resource users • Supporting local resource users to monitor and assess the fishery, and wider environment • Decentralisation of development planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesson learning from around the region • Support to planning workshops/ trials to ensure effective participation of resource users and government in developing co-management policy • institutionalisation of local monitoring activities • support resource user communication and networking strategies, particularly for those around same catchment area or cross-border • support to implementation of co-management regimes as basis for lesson learning strategies
conservation & protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International treaties • Research and awareness building • Establishing protected areas • Developing wise use practices based on demonstration sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying for addressing livelihoods and aquatic resource issues • Support to protected area & wise use initiatives • Support local level initiatives for resource users communication and network strategies
threats from large-scale development schemes – particularly water management schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • studies of impacts of such schemes on environment and local livelihoods • public awareness campaigns • Lobbying key donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to collection and dissemination of relevant information, strengthening participation and voice of resource users through networks and communication • Support processes of public consultation and communication • Support to lobbying processes that include resource users – particularly targeted at donors
Government institutions and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building & training – including in poverty focused extension, participatory and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesson learning initiatives based on wider DFID/NACA experience

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> livelihoods approaches Decentralisation initiatives Establishment of socio-economics units Establishment of centralized research institutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support regional lesson learning Emphasis on Sustainable Livelihoods approaches Small-scale aquaculture extension Co-management
Legislative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reviews of fishing legislation (viz. lot system in Cambodia) reviews of land laws Oxfam/legal aid support in land disputes legislation for wetland management legislation for community forestry international agreements devising methods of implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support the process of negotiation and debate of legislation through support to civil society and governance initiatives support to demonstration of co-management and wise use regimes facilitate co-ordination across involved sectors
Cross sectoral co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishment of inter-ministerial working groups (eg for management of Tonle Sap Biosphere) and support to National Mekong Committees developing largely informal networks across sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> donor co-ordination concerning aquatic resource management and poverty alleviation promoting ARM in decentralisation support existing communications & networking strategies between resource users, local government, NGOs and academics
Targeted extension of appropriate technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacity building – viz. extension & identifying poor people breaking up the production cycle in order to provide entry points for poor people establishing networks of poor resource users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support networking & exchanges based on experience of small-scale aquaculture initiatives – AOP (Lao & Cambodia), FAO Lao, Scale, READ Co-ordination & institutionalising small-scale aquaculture within the DOFs
Increased awareness of aquatic resource management and small-scale aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> partnerships of resource users, government, NGOs, & academics lobbying activities, publicity campaigns using public media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regional platform based on variety of media & communications strategies workshops, field visits, exchanges visits public media support to local resource user communications and networking strategies

Despite a wealth of regional experience there is a clear need for one central source of diverse information, and for STREAM to undertake the responsibility to collate, and disseminate in user-friendly practical forms that promote effective lesson-learning.

Ensuring effective participation of poor resource users, and building responsive government institutions requires more innovative approaches². Possible approaches are summarised below:

A number of approaches to communications should be considered including:

i) *Case studies/trials – as learning initiatives*

- An identified lack of practical basis for lesson learning particularly concerning co-management. As such an essential entry point for STREAM to be able to push a co-management and Sustainable Livelihoods agenda, and to be seen to be offering something tangible to ongoing initiatives and potential partners.
- High level of potential participation involving a range of partners
- Need to be based on practical experience
- Need specific outcomes of case studies, and clearly identified mechanisms for information exchange, dissemination and networking

ii) *Workshops and field visits*

- Opportunities for bringing a range of partners from a variety of backgrounds together. If well-targeted to bring resource users and policy makers together considered to be good opportunity for influencing policy outcomes.
- Important opportunity to share learning across the region
- Important mechanism for poor resource users to represent their case to policy-makers
- Important mechanism for poor resource users to build their own capacity and strengthen their networks

iii) *Networks*

- Several networks already exist – therefore important not to encroach on existing territory
- Need to minimise the burden of participation and maximise the benefits
- Use of innovative participatory methods and broad partnerships to bring resource users and policy-makers together
- Networks between poor resource users, across communities and national boundaries, is an essential mechanism for promoting civil society and thereby ensuring responsive government institutions and processes

iv) *Web sites*

- web sites are becoming an important source of information and one of the main mechanisms for dissemination
- already several web sites in operation
- still limited audience given the quality of connections and cost
- wide range of partners possible – including from outside SE Asia

² There are also significant practical communications problems. As well as the political and institutional issues, poor quality roads, very limited access to radio and TV, low levels of literacy, limited budgets of provincial and district government, and limited access to cars, motorbikes and boats, all restrict scope of communication.

- not suitable for poor resource users

v) *Public media*

- Has great potential to raise awareness and lobby.
- However, STREAM is less about disseminating an easily defined extension message, and more about supporting a public planning process, raising awareness and lobbying
- Public media are essential instruments of civil society and therefore have considerable potential to involve resource users, and to generate debate, as well as to lobby – particularly donors

vi) *Journals and report*

- limited audience
- important for more technical and academic audiences
- high cost of subscribing to several journals
- already a wide range of journals

vii) *Conferences*

- limited value
- most successful conferences for well-focused audience
- large number of participants – less participation
- extremely limited potential for participation of poor resource users

In order to be most effective, STREAM would need to be involved in a variety of communications activities. There is no single approach that could stand on its own. Rather it is important to combine a range of approaches, that can target specific audiences.

7. Key Recommendations for STREAM Communications

In light of discussions with partners a number of key recommendations can be made at this stage.

- STREAM needs a clear identity – and must be able to meet communications needs as well as adding value to current initiatives.
- In order to promote the type of lesson-learning approaches to communications that are appropriate to meeting STREAM objectives, it is essential that STREAM is closely involved in practical demonstration activities and processes. This could be through adding specific areas of support to existing activities rather than attempting to implement field projects.
- A more rigorous discussion of policy based on policy analyses could be of immense benefit to current initiatives. Possible input from more clearly focused policy initiatives should be assessed.
- In order to promote sustainable livelihoods approaches to poverty alleviation and aquatic resource management, STREAM must be able to contribute to more

effective co-ordination between a wide range of sectors, and from different countries.

- In the spirit of effective communications, STREAM itself must be able to continue processes of consultation

9. Follow-up activities for STREAM

While there is a clearly identified need for effective communications and opportunities for STREAM intervention it is important that these are planned in close consultation with partners. There is a danger that STREAM could be seen to be encroaching on existing activities, rather than adding value.

Having gone through this initial stage of meeting potential partners conducted during this review it is essential that STREAM continue the process of consultation. Several key actors have not been able to participate during the time of this review but have expressed their enthusiasm at being involved over the coming weeks (NB. Details of these contacts are attached in Appendix 4).

In order to take the consultation process further forward it is necessary for STREAM to decide in more specific terms the kind of support it can offer. It will then be easier to go back to those already consulted (and other actors identified) and move the planning process forward. So far the discussion of STREAM with other actors has been based on principles and possibilities. It is now necessary to develop some concrete proposals for action. Failure to do so would jeopardise the whole initiative.

In order to meet the guiding principles of STREAM and to ensure learning processes it is important that STREAM support a series of case-studies, trial implementation, particularly of co-management. This has clearly been identified by the Cambodian DOF as an urgent need. For example, there is considerable potential to do so in Stung Treng, and for this to be a mechanism for cross-border co-operation between Lao and Cambodian resource users as well as to support similar initiatives in Tonle Sap.

Appendix 1: Communication, Information and Policy Outcomes

This section discusses in further detail some of the issues concerning data, information and communications as a means to influence policy outcomes. It discusses some of the assumptions about the workings of policy processes that underpin current strategies towards influencing policy that have been encountered during this review.

Policy issues

Although all of those who participated in this review express a sense of being involved in policy change, understandings of the policy making process are generally acknowledged to be incomplete.

There is an assumption, itself evident in some approaches to dissemination of information, that the main issue in aquatic resource policy-making is of a lack of knowledge or information. For example, all projects within the fisheries programme of MRC aim to influence policy. In the case of Cambodia Capture Fisheries Project and Assessment of Mekong Fisheries Project in particular, this is through provision of research findings and data.

While there is some historical justification for this approach, it rests on a largely untested hypothesis based on crucial assumptions about the nature and dynamics of knowledge and knowledge transfer, development, poverty, and policy. There is a growing awareness that this simple relationship between information and policy does not necessarily hold.

In many ways talking of ‘*the* policy-making process’ is misleading as it implies that there is only one process, and further, that this process has some coherence. It is more useful to think in terms of many different types of policy process and many different levels of policy. Policy operates at different levels – international, ministerial, legislative, and concerns different types of issues, some more technical and others more political. Crucially influencing policy outcomes is about translating policy directives into what happens on the ground

Different types of policy can be influenced in different ways. Some aspects of policy are less controversial and more easily influenced. For example, where technical issues are clearly defined and fall within the experience of DOFs, policy to support the development of fish/shrimp seed production came out of research, and provided impetus for further research. These objectives are quite clear, and in many ways are more about the detail of strategies laid out in policy. Management of commons resources is much more political and related to issues of governance, particularly if poverty is also an issue.

There are often unanticipated impacts of projects. The mere presence of projects and donors can be regarded as projectising policy – partner institutions do what they do as requirements of projects, but these activities and practices are not institutionalised into government structures.

Models of Policy, Policy-making processes and institutions

There are many interpretations of policy that may not be clearly articulated but are at least alluded to. It is interesting to review some of these models in order to form a basis for discussion of the relationship between knowledge, information and communications and policy outcomes.

A common interpretation of policy clearly discernable in the types of activities that attempt to provide information for policy makers is that policy is 'rational', and that policy decisions are made through a neutral (scientific) process of weighing evidence and selecting best options. According to this kind of interpretation the provision of information, particularly scientific and thereby neutral information, allows for rational decision-making.

This understanding ignores the essentially political nature of policy making and of the whole process of planned development. Development policy is concerned with the establishment of particular worldviews as orthodoxy, with legitimising hierarchies, alliances and power relations between and among the state and people (cf. Apthorpe 1986, Clay and Schaffer 1984, Long & Long 1992, Hobart 1993). It does not operate in a vacuum but serves particular interests. In this perspective policy is an arena of competing and conflicting interests and worldviews. – or a 'battlefield of knowledge' (Long & Long 1992).

Policy is not made on the basis of the quality of scientific data but on the basis of argument. Rather than merely making information available, policy influence is related to quality of argument. This in turn is related to broadening the membership of the arena and the availability of informed ideas, and of establishing transparent processes.

Models of influencing policy through communications

Much has been written on the bureaucracies of SE Asia highlighting the significance of patronage and nepotism, and the building of empires of influence. These types of models are in contrast to the notion of transparent bureaucracies (that is implied by many project objectives) staffed by clearly defined positions with job descriptions and lines of responsibility. In the latter model of bureaucracy it is not the individual that holds power, but the office.

While many projects aim to strengthen rational bureaucracies and policy-making processes, there is often a personalised or projectised approach to influencing policy outcomes. This approach could itself be regarded as undermining the rational-bureaucratic quality of existing institutions. In different forms, many respondents talked of the need to work on a personal basis with policy makers – to have a physical presence in country, to develop close working relations with key decision makers, and to develop trust.

Other examples of this general approach can be seen in several approaches to capacity building with the long-term view that individuals trained will move up into positions of greater influence within the institutions. This highly personalised approach is again rather confusing as reinforcing the personal quality of relations undermines the office of institutions. However, for others, while it may be possible to influence key

individuals within large institutions, the scale of the institution undermines individual influence.

Research is a component of many diverse activities. Providing information – particularly production data, evidence of socio-economic data – is regarded as an important mechanism to influence policy outcomes. This understanding is itself based on a model of scientific dissemination – through publications, conferences – as the means to establish scientific ‘truth’.

There has been less concern with how the data is gathered and analysed, and less concern with possible models of institutionalising fisher participation. Public awareness and participation and the strengthening of civil society have been important features of policy change. For example, policy change regarding the fishing lots in Cambodia was preceded by large demonstration, pressure from organizations such as NGO Forum and wide circulation of fisheries stories in newspapers.

Supporting networks of civil society institutions such as fisher organizations (may already exist informally) is therefore an important component of a livelihoods approach to communications.

Institutional Analysis

In much the same way as there is limited understanding of the policy-making process, there is also limited understanding of key government institutions, even when these institutions are project partners. STREAM needs to be aware of these issues in order to be able to determine who to target and how these partners should be targeted.

There is no evidence of any of the aquatic resource management projects having undertaken any institutional analysis as the basis for selecting government partners, and strategies for partnership. This was recognized by several interviewees as having been a mistake in early project planning stages, but is largely attributable to an assumption that working with any section of government would have a wider reach, and ultimately would have some impact on policy. It would seem that donors have also been influential in determining project partnerships.

An example of the types of partnership can be seen in AMFP? working with Provincial DOF Research Stations of Thai DOF. These centres are separate from extension. Their purpose is to conduct applied aquaculture research, and the completion of these annual research projects is the basis for promotion within the DOF. It would seem that the institutional orientation of these Research Centres, and the internal promotion mechanisms are in contradiction with the objectives of the project.

Unless partners are well targeted there are many risks that not only restrict the level of influence on policy outcomes, but may undermine the ability of partners to perform within the project framework.

In talking of institutional partners the importance of ‘personal contacts’ was commonly emphasised. This refers to a range of contacts including for example, of being in place, of developing trust with government partners. This personalised

interpretation of influencing institutions contradicts models of a depersonalised bureaucracy.

An alternative interpretation of the place of individuals is presented by TERRA and the experience of Wetlands International. The lack of institutionalised lines of authority and reporting limits the influence of individuals within government institutions. When working with an individual it is therefore not clear whether they have any influence within the institution.

Unclear lines of individual responsibility and lines of reporting also undermine attempts to influence. Government workers do not have clear lines of responsibility or of reporting so that no one individual is assigned to regular workshops, and no-one knows who has the power to make a decision, or where to report to.

For example, even partnerships with government institutions may not necessarily lead to outcomes expected. WI mentioned that even though the DOF was involved in and approved of the preparation of the National Environment Action Plan they refused to support the final version. This type of outcome is attributed to conflict and poor communications between ministries and departments, and also unclear lines of authority so that individuals are not confident of their institutional position to be able to make important decisions.

In some cases this may also be related to the hierarchical nature of Mekong region government institutions, in which junior officials must defer to their superiors. For larger development institutions, it is suggested that enlightened individuals are impeded by the larger, perhaps hidden, agendas of the institutions.

There are unresolved questions in Cambodia and elsewhere as to the exact remit of ministries, departments, and sections, and where the power to make policy decisions resides. This is clearly evident in the relationship between the MOE and DOF in Cambodia. However there are moves to resolve these issues, for example in the establishment of the Tonle Sap Co-ordination Unit of MOE to work in partnership with the DOF.

One of the main impediments to effective policy implementation and responsive government institutions is the lack of salary structures, and job descriptions. This is also an issue of the effects of projectised activities undermining institutional capacity building by pulling government counterpart staff away from their regular activities.

This lack of understanding of how partner institutions impeded understanding of how information flows from projects, poor people etc to policy-makers, and from policy-makers to projects.

Appendix 2. Thematic Issues: Co-management, small-scale aquaculture & governance

The thematic organisation for planning communications for addressing poverty and aquatic resources, and for dealing with the various issues discussed above is in terms of co-management, small-scale aquaculture, and governance.

Co-management

Co-management is widely advocated and increasingly widely recognised within fisheries departments. However, there is limited experience of implementation of co-management strategies, with few working models in place. DFID experience in research and implementation (particularly in Bangladesh) and the livelihoods framework that places co-management in a wider context of governance and rights issues create valuable entry points for STREAM.

The current policy review and surrounding debate in Cambodia raises many issues that are relevant to STREAM. The dramatic policy change was largely unexpected, and even now, there are many different interpretations of why it happened as it did. It is clear that many factors contributed, including public protests and regular reporting in English and Khmer newspapers. It is significant to note that several projects that have been in Cambodia for many years did not predict these changes, and still struggle to explain the political process by which they were made. It is clear from this issue in Cambodia that there are many forces influencing policy decisions, and that such dramatic decisions are not always based on information or scientific evidence – as many projects would suggest is the case in the way in which project documents have been prepared.

As the DOF now struggles to cope with the pressure to come up with an appropriate legislative framework, it is also clear that there is interest in developing a model of co-management. However this interpretation of co-management fails to appreciate the process of community management of natural resources and the need for communities to manage the resources of the development planning process as much as the natural resources. Again this is an area in which there is considerable experience in the region and which STREAM could draw on. Within the fisheries sector, DFID has such experience from working in Bangladesh. There is also some practical experience in other projects – for example, Aquaculture Outreach (AIT), and FAO.

There are few working models of co-management of fishery resources in SE Asia³. The role of community forestry has also been influential in shaping strategies towards influencing legislation on the basis of implementation of community management regimes, before the legislation is in place. In the community forestry sector there is also considerable experience with RECOFTC as an important regional source of information and expertise.

³ The model of Fish Conservation Zones (FCZs) in Southern Lao PDR is one of the few well known, working models of co-management in the region. Indeed this model has been adapted by Community Aid Abroad in Stung Treng and was originally to have been developed by the ADB Protection and Management of Critical Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Basin project.

There is also considerable experience outside Cambodia of the types of discussions now being held around the co-management. Much of this comes from the experience of DFID and ICLARM in Bangladesh for example, concerning definitions of 'genuine fishers' or 'small-scale gear', and definitions of 'community'. There is also considerable experience in Bangladesh regarding the distributional impacts of co-management regimes on the poor, particularly those on the edges of 'communities' (such as migrant or seasonal fishers), as well as the poorest households and women within communities.

Co-management issues need to be placed more firmly in the context of governance, with stronger potential links with wider decentralisation and public participation efforts (NB This is particularly relevant in Thailand and Cambodia). There appears to be a lack of awareness within the decentralisation sector of the significance of co-management of public resources. So far there has been little co-ordination with SEIIA/Carere in Cambodia. Equally, co-management is often seen as a largely managerial issue. However in the context of the current debate in Cambodia processes of discussion and negotiation with poor resource users need to be supported.

By placing co-management in a governance perspective it is possible for STREAM not only to address managing natural resources but also managing processes of development planning. This also allows for addressing some of the major threats to aquatic resource based livelihoods – such as large-scale water management initiatives.

Small-scale Aquaculture

Early support to aquaculture development necessarily focused on the development of appropriate technologies. It now appears that these technologies are largely in place.

The main thrust of future effort should therefore be more in terms of building capacity and adopting appropriate methods for extension. It is therefore appropriate to focus development interventions on national delivery institutions, particularly at provincial and district levels. National fisheries institutions on the whole remain more strongly oriented towards technical research, rather than extension of simple technologies to poor households. However there are still outstanding technical issues, but a need for them to be incorporated into a poverty-focused framework.

While there is a need for improved capacity and performance of national institutions (particularly given limitations of personnel and budgets) it must be appropriately focused towards addressing poverty and livelihoods issues. Further participation of intended beneficiaries in design and implementation of projects, identifying needs, training and extension, and assessment and management is required to ensure that benefits reach the rural poor and to secure continued institutional sustainability.

Aquaculture can be an appropriate entry point to tackling poverty. In order to ensure that aquaculture interventions are of benefit to poor rural people, a number of issues must be addressed, including;

- Addressing poverty should be the starting point for aquaculture interventions
- Need for understanding of household livelihood strategies and community dynamics

- Identifying and overcoming specific constraints to entry into aquaculture
- Allow entry for those with resource constraints (for example, the landless)
- Capacity of farmers and local government institutions in extension and management (including environmental and health issues)
- Need for responsive government institutions. The technologies are largely in place – a more pressing need for effective extension particularly at local levels. This is in turn dependent on participatory approaches to extension, effective targeting and identifying opportunities for poor people to overcome constraints to entry into aquaculture.
- Integrated into wider rural development strategies, requiring stronger linkages with other sectors, and integrated into capture fisheries projects

Sustainable Livelihoods and Governance

Addressing poverty alleviation inevitably adds a political dimension to policy, whether this should be concerned with management of public resources (as in the case of fisheries co-management), or whether it be ensuring government institutions are responsive to the needs of poor people. It is not possible to address effective poverty alleviation policy in either case without addressing issues of governance.

The neglect of aquatic resources and the rural economies in development policy that they support is not merely attributable to a lack of data or evidence⁴. It is rather a result of approaches to development and the exclusion of poor people from policy processes, and their limited opportunities to represent their livelihoods interests

The Sustainable livelihoods framework is a useful mechanism for combining broader understandings of household livelihood strategies, with more sophisticated approaches to linking micro and macro processes. Although there is much discussion of livelihoods approaches it is often in terms 'livelihoods methodologies' for example, of conducting analyses of livelihoods, rather than devising mechanisms and processes that allow for these understandings to reach policy makers, or for ensuring more effective participation of poor resources users in policy processes. Much policy literature also talks of the need for a broad range of actors to be involved in policy processes as a mechanism for ensuring more effective policy-making (see Majone 1989 and Lindblom & Woodhouse 1993).

⁴ Indeed freshwater fisheries were a major focus of the Thai DOF until the 1960s.

Appendix 3: References

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Appendix 4: Key Initiatives Consulted

The main initiatives consulted during this review are presented below:

i) OXFAM Mekong Initiative

Main aims are:

- ‘to ensure that government and donor policies and projects in the Mekong Region protect and promote local communities’ control over, access to and management of natural resources, and provide benefits to poor communities and improve their livelihoods
- to ensure greater accountability and transparency at all levels of decision making by the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the Mekong River Commission, private corporations and governments in Mekong Development Projects’ (Oxfam Mekong Initiative Phnom Penh December 2000 p.4)

By working with programmes and a wide range of partners (NGOs, community organisations, government departments, academic institutes, and international organisations) the Mekong Initiative has the capacity to:

- conduct research and capacity building exercises (including extensive livelihoods analyses)
- research issues include – land and aquatic resource legislation, water management schemes, water quality and economic valuation involving communities, MRC and NGO Forum?, impacts of pesticides, shrimp farming impacts (with Vietnam National University and Ho Chi Minh University)
- NB specific interest in building partnerships and strengthening community-based capacity to conduct water quality and data analysis, stock assessment, and economic valuation activities
- collate a wide variety of information on natural resources and livelihoods in the Mekong, from a wide variety of sources
- support a learning platform through support of community-based livelihoods and poverty alleviation strategies
- Partnerships with ICLARM, Can Tho University, Pakse Agricultural College, World Commission on Dams, International Rivers Network, Focus on the Global South
- Translation as central to effective exchange and participation – supporting partners to undertake their own dissemination
- Oxfam are also developing a data base of projects and activities, as well as Mekong Initiative web page.

Oxfam GB conducted an important Aquatic Resource and Land Study (including a series of important livelihoods studies) specifically with the view to contribute to the review the Land Law and reform of fisheries legislation. As part of this strategy Oxfam have worked with legal aid to settle land disputes.

ii) Mekong River Commission Fisheries Programme

Main objective of fisheries sector has been to conduct research and provide data to fulfil needs of DOF for management – particularly to provide information (re fish biology and socio-economics) to the DOF to do management

Increasingly looking at how to make the argument concerning livelihoods and policy

- supporting a wide range of projects in partnership with fisheries departments, aiming to provide information, and build capacity
- addressing assessment of resources and their socio-economic value (Assessment of Mekong Fisheries Project), establishing co-management regimes in selected reservoirs (Mekong Reservoir Fisheries Project), providing information based on original research on Cambodia Capture Fisheries (Cambodia Capture Fisheries Project), extension of aquaculture (Rural Extension for Aquaculture Development), promoting research and extension of indigenous fish species (AIMS)
- all MRC fisheries activities aim to influence policy processes
- A major source of information on the fishery – used by all other interviewees
- Questions concerning linkages between fisheries programme and other MRC programmes, eg Environment, Water, Basin Development Plans

Technical Co-ordination Unit of Ministry of Environment

- Inter-ministerial co-ordination of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve (particularly between MOE and DOF) for long term national plan to implement management plans for the Biosphere reserve. Now under the Cambodia National Mekong Committee – as it is regional, and will facilitate information sharing with MRC
- Develop legal and institutional arrangements for the establishment of the Biosphere Reserve, and for a co-ordination mechanism at ministerial level
- International collaboration with WCS and UNESCO, FAO Community Based Natural Resource Management, and UNDP GEF
- TCU-FAO monthly reporting?
- Contact MRC Capture Fisheries Project?
- Co-ordination through workshops, joint research with several partners – including ministries, NGOs and local authority
- Supporting networks of resource users, government agencies and NGOs around the edge of the TLS
- Supporting research – viz flora and fauna of TLS, biodiversity, and zoning
- Supporting co-management of forest and fishery resources, and alternative incomes in Prey Toel – but with very limited success
- Supporting local awareness raising through use of public media including TV and radio, establishing local information and education (aimed at school children) unit at Prey Toel.
- Looking for collaboration with SEILA/Carere

IUCN – Regional Wetlands and Water Resources Programme

Partnerships include – ADB, MRC, GEF, ICLARM (Institutional & Legal Framework), AIT-AOP, RECOFTC, WWF Living Mekong Project

Many activities – capacity building, advocacy, training and research
Regional and national activities

Thailand (Songkhram River)– IUCN advisor/project co-ordinator with RDF? and OEPP? for integrated management at community level

Cambodia (Stung Treng) – to help define wise use in Ramsar site, viz sustainable fisheries and alternative livelihoods for drylands

Working through Provincial Development Committee and national partners of MOE, DOF, Forestry, building on the previous MRC Inventory and Management of Wetlands Project (with MOE)

Vietnam – (Plain of Reeds)

Wetlands national park – protected area management and tourism, restoration/rehabilitation addressing rice farming and fishing relationships

Laos – proposed for Attapeu province working through LARReC (and RDC?)

Regional activities mainly through National Mekong Committees, particularly related to

- biodiversity impacts of water management schemes,
- contributing to policy guidelines at the regional level and the MRC Basin Development Plan,
- based on demonstration sites as a means of testing ideas and influencing policy
- also contributing to MRC re invasive fish species

NMCs as basis for Steering Committee – including GEF, ADB, Ministries of Planning and Finance – for co-ordinated dialogue at ministerial level in the region to raise awareness and bring sectors together.

Identified need for good statistics/data for influencing policy and demonstration models

Wetlands International

Main international objective is seen as being to research, study and promote awareness of wetland conservation. In Cambodia this objective is addressed through:

- Assisting government in planning and promoting awareness (MOUs with MAFF and MOE)
- Assisting governments manage wetland resources according to wise use principles
- Conducting research with government counterparts (from DOF and MOE)

Specifically involved in supporting Tonle Sap Co-ordination Unit and DOF to develop management plan for Tonle Sap in accordance with Ramsar convention.

Wetland International maintains links with government through working with government seconded counterparts as a means to build close relationship with government agencies. Other partnerships include with NGO Forum and partner NGOs, ICLARM re economic valuation of wetland resources & Legal and Institutional Wetland Project. Some involvement with MRC and Oxfam MI.

A particular area of interest is in potential use of wetland resources, and in learning from other countries how such resources can best be utilised, and whether they might have an economic or production potential.

Aquaculture Outreach Project (AIT)

Main objective is to improve capacity of institutions to assist rural people with access to aquatic resources to improve their livelihoods (HD 11-05). Aiming to influence policy?how? from working within government institutions.

Working through national, and provincial institutions, research institutes, universities and vocational colleges.

- Building capacity of partner government institutes through on the job training
- Conducting action-oriented research
- Supporting co-ordination of management of development initiatives in Southern Laos through the Regional Development Committee of the Dept of Livestock and Fisheries
- Supporting networks of seed and fingerling producers in Laos and Cambodia

Disseminating information has been identified by AOP as something that needs more attention, although AOP has been identified by others as an important source of information. Potential for greater collaboration and networking between AOP and other aquaculture and small-scale aquaculture initiatives.

NGO Forum

Four Working Groups: i/ women ii/ development banks iii/ civil society and iv/ environment

The Environment WG is the largest and itself comprises i/ fisheries ii/ forests iii/ hydro-power and iv/ Mekong & Tonle Sap

Networking for Advocacy – among NGOs, and between resource users (for example, with the Fishery Action Coalition Team, and Fisherfolk Networks)

Changing policy through donor pressure, but increasingly from local, grassroots level. NB Protests in Battambang against excesses of fishing lots, and subsequent meetings in Phnom Penh and Battambang cited as examples of this approach.

Emphasising the need for consultation between resource users and government, but often seen as the opposition.

Workshops – in which local groups are invited to present their cases to government officials, including senior level such as ministers, provincial governors.

Produce reports aimed at decision makers and donors, and a quarterly magazine in Khmer aimed at supporting communities, provincial and national level policy makers.

Good relations with MRC, CFCF and MRFP, MOE (MOU signed re community forestry, protected area management), TCU, CNMC viz re hydropower dams

Community networking – regular meetings, to educate locals about relevant legislation and how they can represent their interests, concerns regarding how representative VDCs are, but no obvious linkage with decentralisation initiatives

Main sources of information NB no reliable, regular sources of information - not enough regarding community fisheries:

- Oxfam
- Environmental Justice in UK – re research and documentation
- FAO seen as being too pro-government

Appendix 5: Areas of activity

Areas of activity	Who	Description
Co-management	Community Aid Abroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to community based management of deep pools in Stung Treng. • Member of Oxfam
	FAO Siam Reap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based natural resource management in Siam Reap province
	CBNRM (Rattanakiri)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based natural resources management in Rattanakiri • Working through Provincial Rural Development Committees & SEILA by establishing Provincial Natural Resource Management Committees
	Yad Fon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to community management of coastal resources in Southern Thailand. • Networking with community based organisations in Thailand & region (cf Small-scale Fisheries Association of Southern Thailand)
	Mekong Reservoir Fisheries Project (MRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting research & providing support to government departments in Thailand, Lao & Vietnam for implementation of co-management of reservoirs, and dissemination of experience
Small-scale aquaculture	Aquaculture Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working through partner government institutions to build capacity to extend small-scale aquaculture & aquatic resource management to poor people. • Partnerships with range of academic institutes, Lao women's Union, • Regional Development Committee of Dept of Livestock & Fisheries, Southern Lao Provinces
	MRC READ SCALE	
Capacity building	World Bank APIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing conservation and management & culture of indigenous • Activities include demarcation of fish sanctuaries, equipping DOF • Establishment of Inland Aquaculture

		Research and Technology Development Centre
Research/training centre	<p>LARReC – Lao Aquatic Resources Research Centre</p> <p>RECOFTC – Regional Community Forestry Training Centre, Kasetsart University Bangkok</p> <p>Coastal Resources Centre (Prince of Songkla University)</p> <p>Australian Mekong Research Centre (University of Sydney)</p> <p>Cambodia Development Resources Institute</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to research capacity • Research & training centre on community forest management. • Also some involvement in coastal mangroves & working in forest areas in which fisheries also important • Research and training on coastal zone management • Research and information centre on Mekong resources • Involved in SWIM fisheries project in Chamapasak • Research centre addressing a wide range of developmental issues, including policy & governance
Research Project	Cambodia Capture Fisheries Project (MRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building capacity of Cambodia DOF to conduct research on fisheries management
Fisheries Assessment	Assessment of Mekong Fisheries Project (MRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research project on assessment of Mekong fisheries, viz on migration & spawning, production and socio-economic value of fisheries resources
Wetlands	<p>ICLARM</p> <p>Wetlands International</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on Institutional & Legal Framework for Management of Wetlands with a range of regional partners including govt depts, AIT, CORIN • Fisheries co-management in Bangladesh • Research & advocacy on wise use of wetland resources, and implementation of Ramsar Convention
Grassroots Advocacy	<p>Oxfam Mekong Initiative</p> <p>NGO Forum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research, advocacy & support to grassroots organisations in Mekong region • Wide range of partners including NGOs, community groups, government departments, academic institutes • Co-ordinating forum for range of Cambodian NGOs addressing environmental and other

		development issues (including gender, human rights etc)
International Environment	<p>Technical Co-ordination Unit (MOE)</p> <p>IUCN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for co-ordinating between ministries (viz with DOF) for management of Tonle Sap Biosphere reserve • Conducting research on co-management & alternative livelihoods • Regional and international support to conventions re conservation issues, based on support to demonstration sites

A review of policy-making processes and the role of communications in policy outcomes in aquatic resources management in SE Asia

Background

1. Capture fisheries and certain less intensive forms of aquaculture can and do play important roles in securing and enhancing the livelihoods of poor people, but the policies and processes of mediating institutions required to identify the aquatic resource management issues impacting on the livelihoods of the poor, to monitor and evaluate approaches, to extend information and to network have commonly failed to develop.
2. DFID are seeking to address this constraint by providing support, through a number of diverse partnerships, with government and non-government organizations in SE Asia. To introduce, establish and monitor improved resource use in community pilots, develop policy at national level through exposure to lessons and experience at community level and through exchange of information and experience through regional networks.
3. Water, living aquatic resources and resource users act at a very local level, are administered nationally but are trans-boundary in nature. The planning and management of aquatic resources is necessarily local, national and regional. The regional dimension is especially relevant because of commonality in the problems and solutions across the region, the economies of scale to a wider regional platform for learning and the legitimacy and influence for policy makers provided by regional intergovernmental bodies. Hence, the challenge is to develop an effective strategy that ensures maximisation of the information resource within the restrictions of national and regional financial frameworks. To this end DFID are supporting the Network of Aquaculture Centres for Asia Pacific to develop the scope the communication component of their STREAM⁵ initiative.
4. A scoping study (DFID/GH/01/003) was completed for a regional communications plan that would better support aquatic resources management by the poor in Asia Pacific was completed in May 2001. This review follows on from the recommendations of the scoping study.

Scope of Work

5. Adopting the Sustainable Livelihoods framework for aquatic resource management has significant implications, in particular:
 - more effective participation of poor resource users in all stages of the policy-making process is not only a means for more effective development, but is a development objective in itself
 - the need for more effective co-ordination between the aquatic resource and poverty alleviation sectors, and across other sectors
6. Following on from the communications scoping study the consultant will support the ARMP manager and interact with a team comprising a working group appointed by the NACA secretariat and key resource persons from within the region

⁵ Support to regional aquatic resources management (see DFID/GH/01/003)

from line agencies and civil society groups and others to clarify the potential nature of a communications and learning platform as a component of the STREAM initiative in support of policy change.

Specifically to do the following:

- identify the key policy-making processes concerning aquatic resources and poverty alleviation,
- review existing networking and dissemination strategies, and assess their impact on the policy-making process
- assess the objectives and strategies of key donors, projects and other stakeholders in influencing policy-making processes in order to meet sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation objectives
- assess sources of information, the lessons learned and their impact on policy outcomes

7. The work will be conducted during May 2001. Initially this will be based on a review of project documents, and evaluations to be carried out in ARMP office in NACA, Bangkok in order to summarise strategies and lessons learned. This will then be followed by a series of interviews based on a prepared pro forma with key project and donor stakeholders to be identified in consultation with DFID-ARMP and NACA.

8. Given the current dynamic policy environment and significance of aquatic resources in poor people's livelihoods, a more detailed case study will be carried out in Cambodia. A broad spectrum of stakeholders will be interviewed including, the Department of Fisheries, donors, aquatic resource management and poverty alleviation projects, NGOs, and decentralisation initiatives.

9. Outputs of the review will include a final report containing:

- an analysis of the role of communications and information in policy making processes concerning aquatic resources and poverty alleviation in relation to disseminating lessons learned, ensure responsive institutions and enhancing the effective participation of poor resource users.
- a network analysis based on pro-forma interviews, that illustrates the contacts and relationships between key stakeholders, including policy-makers, donors, projects, and resource users.
- an assessment of the objectives and strategies of key donor and project stakeholders in influencing policy outcomes for sustainable livelihoods and aquatic resource management, including a summary of lessons learned.
- In the light of the above to make recommendations for the kind of communications and learning platform which would support policy change objectives and potential entry points for STREAM .

Timeframe

10. A total of 21 days will be allocated to this task. The consultant will present ideas for the review to the NACA secretariat, DFID, FAO and VSO in a meeting expected to last 11.00-12.00, on 5.5.01 and the main findings to the NACA secretariat, DFID, FAO and VSO and relevant invited persons on 21st May in a meeting expected to last from 9.00-11.00. After 7 days a final draft copy of their

report, incorporating comments and views from the meeting (21.5.01), prepared using Word 7, will be provided to DFID (25.5.01).

Appendix 7: Record of Contacts

Contact	Address	Means of contact
DFID Livelihoods Advisor (Cambodia) – Ben Davies	British Embassy No 27/29 Street 75 Sangkat Sras Chak Khan Daun Penh, PP Tel: 855 23 427124 Fax: 855 23 427125 Mobile: 012 801601 Email: b.davies_dfid@bigpond.com.kh	Telephone interview on May 23, 2001
DFID Governance Advisor (Cambodia) – Daniel Arghiros	D.Arghiros_dfid@bigpond.com.kh	Emailed May 7 - referred to Ben Davies
Margaret Quinn (DFID Research Programme) – Hunting Technical Services		No contact
John Beddington (DFID Research Programme) – MRAG		No contact
James Muir (DFID Research Programme) – Stirling University		No contact
Kai Lorenzen MRAG	k.lorenzen@ic.ac.uk	No contact
Dave Little – Stirling University		Meeting at AIT May 11
World Bank (projects Mike Philips) APIP		No contact
FAO – Aquatic Resource Management Simon Funge-Smith	Due to take up his post in July	Informal meeting May 23, 2001
FAO Siam Reap CNRM project – Patrick Evans	Not contacted yet	
ICLARM – Mark Prein	m.prein@cgiar.org	Emailed May 7 – due to reply when workload allows
Magnus Torrell –	m.torell@cgiar.org	Emailed May 7

SIDA representative & TA Institutional & Legal Framework for Wetlands Management		Due to meet in Bangkok May 24
Nao Thuok & Sam Nuov – Director, Departments of Fisheries Cambodia	PO Box 582, 186 Norodom Blvd, PP Tel: 855 23 219446 Fax: 855 23 215470 Email: catfish@camnet.com.kh	Emailed May 7 (NT) Not available
World Bank APIP	pmudof@camnet.com.kh	
Wayne Gum – Advisor to the DOF Task Force review of fisheries co-management	Not contacted – no longer in Cambodia	
Jorgen Jensen – Head of Fisheries Unit, MRC	PO Box 1112 Phnom Penh Tel: 855 23 720979 Ext. 4012 Fax: 855 23 720972 Email: Jensen@mrcmekong.org mrcs@bigpond.com.kh	Emailed May 8 Meeting at NACA on May 23, 2001
David Coates – CTA, Assessment of Mekong Fisheries Management Project (MRC)	mekongfisheries@usa.net Cambodia office bigcatch@bigpond.com.kh	Emailed May 7 Meeting in PP May 9
Wolf Hartmann – CTA, Mekong Reservoir Fisheries Project (MRC)	PO Box 7035 Vientiane Lao PDR Tel: 856 21 223436 Fax: 856 21 223610 Email: resfish@laonet.net	Emailed May 7 Due to reply later
Nick Van Zalinge – CTA, Cambodia Capture Fisheries Project (MRC)	DOF Fax/Tel: 855 23 427048/ 723 275 Email: mrcfish@bigpond.com.kh IFRIC@bigpond.com.kh	Emailed May 7 Meeting May 18
Peter Degan – Socio-economist, Cambodia Capture Fisheries Project (MRC)	Not available	No contact
Don Griffiths – CTA		Meeting May 23 NACA

Rural Extension for Aquaculture Development (MRC)	snapper@cscoms.com	
Niklas Mattson – CTA AIMS (MRC)	Not available	Asked Wolf to forward No response yet
Anders Thuren Programme Manager MRC Environment Programme	thuren@mrcmekong.org Mobile: 855 12 918 072 Tel: 023 720979 Fax: 720972 PO Box 1112 364 MV Preah Monivong Phnom Penh	Not available
LARReC Sten Sverdrup- Jensen Xaipladeth Choulamany	larrec@laonet.net	Emailed May 7
TERRA/International Rivers Network (based in Bangkok) Dave Hubble Witoon Permpongsachoroen	terraper@comnet.ksc.net.th Tel: 02 691 0718-20 Fax: 02 691 0714	Emailed May 7 Meeting with Witoon on Weds 9
Community Aid Abroad (Cambodia) – Community Fisheries Stung Treng	No contact – except thru Oxfam USA	
NGO Forum (Cambodia) Mak Sithirith	msrith@ngo.forum.org.kh #35 Street 178 (CCC Bldg) PO Box 2295, PP 3 Tel: 855 23 360119 Fax: 855 23 723 242 Mobile: 015 851 279	Emailed May 7 Meeting PP May 18
Mam Kosal - Wetlands International	#21 St. 306 Boeng Keng Kang 1 Chamkarmon PO Box 813 Tel: 855 23 214 224 Mobile: 855 15 830 410 Wetlands@bigpond.com.kh	Emailed May 7 Meeting PP May 17
Oxfam GB – Aquatic Resources and Poor People’s Livelihoods in Cambodia (Shaun Williams, Robin Biddulph)	Oxfam GB PO Box 883 Phnom Penh Tel: 855 23 720928- 29/720036/211873 Email: oxfamslp@bigpond.com.kh Email: swilliams@oxfam.org.kh	Emailed May 7 NB Swilliams address OK Not available – S. Williams on World Bank consultancy
Hieu Luc Programme Officer SE Asia Regional	hluc@bigpond.com.kh Tel: 012 844044	Emailed May 7 Meeting May15

Office		
Femy Pinto Oxfam Mekong Initiative Co- ordinator	femy@bigpond.com.kh Mobile: 012 938417 Tel: 023 210357	Emailed May 7 Meeting May15
Matt Sammels (Data & IT Analyst) Oxfam MI	matt@bigpond.com.kh 012 986256	Meeting May 15 & 16
Sim Banthoeun Programme Database Officer, Oxfam MI	012 918326	Meeting May 15 & 16
SCALE – Au Ming	Toulkra Sang Village Rorarkhops Commune Sa Ang Commune, Kandal Tel: 855 23 364751 Fax: 855 23 210834 Email: 012809091@mobitel.com.kh	Emailed May 7 Meeting May 15
Jean Claude Levasseur FAO Rep Cambodia -	PO Box 53 House #5, Street 370 Boenung Keng Kang 1 Tel: 855 23 216566/ 211702 Mobile: 855 12 812977 Email: Jean-Claude.Levasseur@field.fao.org Jc.levasseur@bigpond.com.kh	Emailed May 7 No response
WFP Cambodia Monika Midel Country Rep/Director	wfp@un.org.kh Tel: 855 23 210943 Fax: 855 23 218749 House # 250 PO Box 137 St Trasak Phnom Penh	Email May 8 – sent back Fax May 9 No response
Ian Baird	ianbaird@laonet.net	Emailed May 7 Based in Lao – not available but maintain contact
Tonie Nooyens & Hanneke Meijers Rattanakiri NRM Action Research Project	hanton@loxinfo.co.th Tel: 855 012 890562 012 890436 Thai – 01 8579417	Emailed May 7 Not available – later contact possible
IUCN	iucn@forum.org.kh	

Regional Directors Mrs Aban Marker Kabraji (AIT Office)	amkrdo@ait.ac.th	Emailed May 7 Redirected to Hans Friedrich hansfr@ait.ac.th tel: 02 524 5372 Meeting May 11, NACA
Dr Don Gilmour Lao Office – IUCN	iucnlao@loxinfo.co.th cro@iucn.laonet.net	Not contacted
AquaOutreach – Amara		Emailed May 9
Harvey Demaine Aquaculture Outreach, AIT	hdemaine@ait.ac.th	Emailed May 7 Meeting May 10
AquaOutreach – Hans	hguttamn@ait.co.th Comfort Inn – 214317 (room 114) MRC – 720979 –85 (ext. 3032)	Emailed May 7 Meeting in PP May 14
Viseth AOP Cambodia	smallfish@bigpond.com.kh	Emailed Seth on May 8 Attended NACA TAC meeting Siam Reap
Eric Mesuch	emeusch@yahoo.com	On holiday – maintain contact
Nick Innes Taylor	nick@udon.loxinfo.co.th	Emailed May 7 Contact by phone – weds 856 41 214520 Missed the phone call – need to maintain contact
Carere/SEILA Scott Leiper	scott@carere.bigpond.com.kh	Emailed May 7 No response
UNDP/ GEF – Tine Feldman	No 53 Pasteur St, Boeg Keng Kang 1 PO Box 877, PP Tel: 855 23 216167/216217 Fax: 855 23 216257/ 721042 Mobile: 011 816502 ? 023 412 529 Email: tine@undp.forum.org.kh	Emailed May 7 No response
Daniel Asplund (SIDA Cambodia)	Anders-sida@camnet.com.kh	Emailed on May 8

	SIDA House # 8, Street 352 Boeung Keng Kang 1 PO Box 68, PP Tel: 023 212259	No response
RECOFTC – Bob Fisher	RECOFTC PO Box 1111 Kasetsart University 50 Phaholyothin Rd Bkk 10903 Tel: 02 9405700 Fax: 02 561 4880/ 562 0960 ftcrjf@ku.ac.th	Emailed May 7
Robbert van den Berg – Assistant Country Director	RR@bigpond.com.kh Passed on to Alex Marcelino – Capacity Building for Rural Development	Emailed May 7 Meeting May 14
Concern (Cambodia) – Aquaculture Project	House 18, Street 432 Quarter Boeung Trabek District Chamcar Mon, PP Tel: 855 23 214879/ 214891 Fax: 855 23 210 314 concerncam@bigpond.com.kh	
Concern (Cambodia) – Community Forestry Project Danielle Harvey (community forestry adviser)	Not contacted	
Dr Bonheur Technical Co- operation Unit, M. of Environment		Meeting May 14
Meas Sophal Wetlands Unit (MOE)	Not contacted	
Ole Pederson – DANIDA Lao	Not contacted	
Mangrove – Koh Kong		
Dr Somsak	Tel: 66 074 212 752, 212800,	Emailed May 7

Boromthananarat Coastal Resources Institute	429812 Fax: 212782 Email: corin@ratree.psu.ac.th	No response – maintain contact
DANIDA		
DANCED		
NORAD		
LARReC	Xaipladeth Choulamany Sten Sverdrup Jensen larrec@laonet.net	Emailed May 7
Phil Hirsch		Emailed May 7 On vacation – need to maintain contact
Cambodia Development Research Institute	Eva Mysliwiec (Director) CDRI 56 St 315 Tuol Kork, PP Tel: 855 23 880743/ 883603/ 368053/ 367 115 Not available at the moment – but will contact later	Emailed May 8 Currently busy but will offer support. Viz essential input for understanding of policy
Stephen Tyler (ACIAR)	styler@idrc.ca	Emailed May 7 Email – NB learning not just communications
SUMA		Not contacted
Susanne Thompson SUFA	M. of Fisheries 10-12 Nguyen Cong Hoan Ba Dinh Hanoi Tel: 84 4 7716551/52 Fax: 844 7716550 Email: Susanne.sufa@fspvn.com	Not contacted
Terry Warren	twarren@udon.loxinfo.co.th	Not contacted
GTZ – Martina Bergschneider – Integrated Food Security Programme Kampot Cambodia	PO Box 2407 Phnom Penh 3 Cambodia Tel/Fax: 855 23 880795 / 33 932835 Mobile: 33 932700 Email: gtzifsp.mb@bigpond.com.kh	Emailed May 7 Delivery failure
Allister McGregor CDS Bath University CTA Poverty, Equity		Email May 9 Not available but maintain contact

and Sustainability		
Jan Rudengren SIDA Advisor to SEILA	jan.rudengren@spmconsult.se	Email May 9, 2001 No response
Wattana Leelapatra Head of Socio- economics Unit – CTA AIMS, MRFP Rep NMRC	walekfc@hotmail.com Previously CTA MRFP Thailand & involved in ICLARM Wetlands Project	Letter delivered May 9 Meeting May 28
Jim Enright Natural Resources Advisor Yad Fon Association	yadfon@loxinfo.co.th	Email May 9 Will maintain contact
Kirsten Bjoru Fisheries Advisor NORAD	Kirsten.bjoru@norad.no	
Kristina E Bohman Socio-economic advisor Asia & L America Dept of Natural Resources and Environment SIDA	kristina.bohman@sida.se	

Appendix 8: Diary of Activities

Date	Activity
Weds 2 May – Friday 11 May	NACA Bangkok Preparation of materials, arranging meetings Bangkok meetings
Sunday 13 – Friday 18, May	Phnom Penh meetings NACA TAC Meeting – Siam Reap
Monday 21 – Friday 25 May	NACA – further meetings Presentation of draft report Finalising report
Monday 28 May	Submission of final report

